The People's Korea

No. 1,122 | EVERY SATURDAY | DECEMBER 11, 1982 | Per Copy Price: ₩250 (US$1.00)

SERIALS DIVISION

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PROPERTY OF

New Cars Produced In DPRK

Recently, new cars have been manufactured in the DPRK. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Recently, new cars have been produced in a factory where Kim Sang Chun works.

In the DPRK, the production of cars has been steadily on the rise.

On December 4, President Kim Il Sung saw new cars made at the factory where Kim Sang Chun works.

Mr. O Jin U, Minister of People's Armed Forces, saw the cars with the President.

After deeply acquainting himself with the structure, efficiency and mechanism of the new cars, the President expressed great satisfaction over the successful manufacture of the cars of new type.

He gave programmatic instructions which would serve as a guideline in increasing the production of cars of new type and improving their quality.

Elysee Will Make Bids To Establish Dip. Ties With Pyongyang: Mitterrand

French President François Mitterrand hinted that he will make efforts to establish diplomatic relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as he promised 20 months ago.

In his personal letter to President Kim Il Sung, the French leader said, "I will make efforts to honour my promises" made during his visit to Korea in February 1981.

The letter was conveyed to the Korean leader on Nov. 27 by Mr. François de Grossouvre, charge de mission to the President of the Republic of France, who flew into Pyongyang on Nov. 22.

The relations between Korea and France have been strengthened since the leader of the Socialist Party of France visited the DPRK 20 months ago.

One of the promises the French leader made at that time was to establish diplomatic ties with the DPRK if his party won the election.

The DPRK Government, on the evening of November 22, arranged a banquet for the French envoy.

In a banquet speech Vice Premier Chong Jun Gi said that a significant meeting between President Kim Il Sung and President Mitterrand in Pyongyang in February last year was "an epochal event" in developing the friendly relations between the two countries.

He stressed, "If our two countries aspiring after Chajusong (independence) expand and develop the friendly relations, this will contribute to the common cause of defending peace and security in Asia, Europe and the rest of the world."

Mr. François de Grossouvre expressed solidarity with the Korean people who are undergoing sufferings due to the territorial division.

"We of France will spare no efforts to help accelarate the reunification of Korea," said the French envoy in his banquet speech.

Vice Premier Ho Dam, who is concurrently Foreign Minister, on Nov. 24 met and had a friendly talk with Mr. François de Grossouvre who paid a courtesy call on him.

Present on the occasion was Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Chon In Chol.

During his stay in the DPRK, Mr. François de Grossouvre visited Mangyongdae, birthplace of the Korean leader, and inspected the Pyongyang Metro, the Grand People's Study House, the Korean Central History Museum and other places in Pyongyang.

Saying that he learned a lot of things through his inspection of the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital, the French envoy said, "I could well see the fairly high level of the development of your country."

"What I deeply felt while going round various places of Pyongyang was that it was very beautiful and clean. Such city is without an equal in the world, I think," said he.

Mr. François de Grossouvre left Pyongyang on November 24.

Foreign Papers Carry Treatises of Mr. Kim Jong Il

Of late, treatises of Mr. Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the CC of the WPK, have been widely carried by foreign papers.

The treatise of the dear leader Mr. Kim Jong Il "On the Juche Idea" was carried by a recent issue of the Yugoslav paper "Oslobodjenje".

The paper says:

"On the Juche Idea", a treatise of Comrade Kim Jong Il, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, stresses that man is the master of his destiny. It also says that man is the master of everything and decides everything.

From this fundamental principle come the principles of independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-reliance in national defence.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea maintains that equality should be ensured by the communist and workers' parties on the basis of the Juche idea in the international communist and working class movements, too.

Comrade Kim Jong Il taught that the parties of all countries cannot carry on the revolution and construction by the same method in each period. The DPRK maintains the just stand that each party should bear responsibility for the revolution and construction before the working class and people of its country.

The DPRK which is taking the Juche idea of President Kim Il Sung as its guiding idea has become a leading member nation of the non-aligned movement and is making a positive contribution to the struggle against division by blocs and for the establishment of equitable international political and economic relations.

A recent issue of the Egyptian paper "Al Goumhouria" published an article explaining the treatise "On the Juche Idea" under the title "The Juche Idea Is the Only Guiding Idea of the Workers' Party of Korea".

The treatise of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il "The Workers' Party of Korea Is a Juche-Type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the DIU" was carried by Ghanaian papers on November 20.

Carrying the gist of the treatise, papers printed their prefaces.

In the preface the paper "the Mirror" says:

Comrade Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, is a great master of ideology and theory of Juche, an outstanding leader of the revolution and construction and great leader of the revolutionary party construction of the working class.

The work systematizing and consummating in an allround way the idea and theory for the brilliant realisation of the cause of the working-class party construction in our age is a precious fruition of the distinguished ideological and theoretical activities and practical activities of Comrade Kim Jong Il who has wisely led the Workers' Party of Korea, possessed of extraordinary intelligence and leadership ability.

The treatise is a great programmatic guiding compass clearly indicating the direction and ways of building a Juche-type party with profound principles and brilliant propositions and thereby giving a perfect exposition of all the theoretical and practical problems raised by the cause of building a revolutionary party of the working class and a monumental work holding a special place in the history of the building of the working-class party and revolutionary struggle.

Norwegian and Burmese mass media published articles explaining "On the Juche Idea".

The November 17 issue of the Norwegian paper "Fredheten" printed a portrait of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il and carried an article explaining the treatise under the headline "the Popular Masses Are the Motive Force of Revolutionary Struggle."

Meanwhile, the recent issue of the Burmese paper "Guardian" said:

The treatise of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il "On the Juche Idea" gives an allround exposition of the origin of the Juche idea, its philosophical principle, socio-historical principles, guiding principles and historic significance.

The revolutionary idea of the working class comes into being, reflecting the matured demand of the development of history and revolution and is perfected as the guiding idea of the revolution in accomplishing the cause of carving out a new historical stage.

This treatise gives a scientific analysis of the position of the Juche idea and enriches its contents.

It develops and enriches the contents of the Juche idea on the position and role of man and his essential characters.

The Burmese paper "Isomong," news agency and radio and television recently published articles explaining the treatise.

800 Japanese Gather in Kobe to Support Korean Reunification

On Nov. 26, some 800 Japanese people from 42 prefectures gathered in Kobe to discuss ways and means to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

This is the first national conference to support the reunification of the nearest neighbor.

The conference co-sponsored by the Japan Committee to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and the Hyogo Conference to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, adopted a Kobe appeal and a letter to the Korean people.

At the conference, 5 persons made congratulatory speeches.

Among them, there was Chairman Han Duk Su of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan.

Mr. Wakabayashi, Secretary General of the Japan Committee, made a keynote report and 16 representatives made speeches.

In his keynote report, Mr. Wakabayashi noted that a plan to reunify Korea through establishment of a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is winning world-wide support because of its workability and acceptability.

"The major task before us," Mr. Wakabayashi stressed, "is to link the struggle of the south Koreans people against the United States and for independence with the movement to support the reunification of Korea."

In a Kobe appeal, 800 Japanese people called for withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea and nuclear weapons from Northeast Asia including Japan and south Korea.

The Kobe Appeal also pointed out, "To change our government policy on Korea is our own task."

In a letter to the Korean people, the Japanese expressed solidarity with the Korean people for national reunification, especially with the south Korean people who are courageously fighting against the United States and the junta led by Gen. Chon Du Hwan.

Position and Role of Successor to Succeed and Accomplish Revolutionary Cause of Leader

The revolutionary cause which the leader of the working class had developed is succeeded and completed by a successor to the leader.

The leader holds an absolute position and plays a decisive role in the revolutionary struggle of the working class. Like the leader, the successor to the leader holds an absolute position and plays a decisive role as the only leader, a future leader to succeed to the generation of the leader in succeeding and completing the cause of the leader.

Position of Successor to Leader

The successor to the leader holds an absolute position in the struggle for successfully completing the revolutionary cause of the leader. No other person can take the successor's absolute position or violate it. It is an inviolate position assumed only by the successor to the leader.

The leader's successor is a great leader of the party and people, who directly assists *in* the guidance of the leader in the revolution and construction and leads the revolution and construction to victory according to his idea and the will.

The leader's successor directly assists in the unitary leadership of the leader, solving all problems arising in revolution and construction according to his idea and will.

The leader's successor lays down policy lines for correctly realizing the plan and the will of the leader, upholding them and leading the party and the masses of the people in the struggle to realize his will and plan, personally taking the lead in fulfilling them.

The successor to the leader, also, succeeds the position of the leader as it is, in succeeding and completing the revolutionary cause of the leader.

The successor to the leader holds a position as the foremost brain of the revolution, the united centre of unity and cohesion in the struggle to continue and complete the revolutionary cause of the leader.

The work of carrying on and completing the cause of the leader is accompanied by a prolonged, arduous struggle.

If the party and the masses of the people are to continue and complete the revolutionary cause of the leader in these struggles, they must first of all have the brain of the revolution to give guiding ideas, strategy and tactics which make it possible to continue and complete the cause of the leader, and also, they must have a leader, the centre of cohesion, who can rally the masses of the people as one, and lead them.

Precisely the brain and the centre become the successor to the leader.

Role of Successor to Leader

The successor to the leader as a future leader, who is to be a guide to assist the leader and successfully to realize guidance by the leader, plays a decisive role in succeeding and completing the revolutionary cause of the working class, inheriting the role of the leader as it is.

The most important thing in the role of the successor to the leader is to look up to the leader with loyalty, to regard his authority as absolute and to realize his idea and leadership.

It is a very important problem how the successor upholds the leader and how he defends the supreme authority of the leader. It is of key significance for him to look up to the leader in developing the revolutionary cause, and respect him, and to thoroughly realize his leadership in rapidly and straightly advancing the communist cause.

As mentioned above, the successor to the leader must educate the masses and be infinitely loyal to the leader, showing a practical example and giving the foremost place to the work of looking up to the leader with loyalty.

The successor to the leader leads the party members and the working people to look up to the leader faithfully forever, by educating them so as to make them regard loyalty to the leader as revolutionary conviction, and as a revolutionary duty.

What is the most important thing in being faithful to the leader is to guarantee his long life and good health.

So doing is a supreme demand of the revolution and an earnest desire of the masses of the people.

A long life and good health of the leader is never a personal problem only but it is a fundamental problem of vital importance to the destiny of millions and tens of millions of masses and to the future of the revolution.

Another important issue is to defend the authority of the leader. When they defend the authority of the leader, the masses can definitely guarantee the lead role of the leader, reinforce his influence and advance the revolutionary cause victoriously.

Therefore, the successor to the leader finds it essential to enhance the authority of the leader to the maximum, trusting him only and overcoming thoroughly any hostile attempt to discredit his authority and dignity.

The successor also presses ahead with a programme of dyeing the whole society in the revolutionary idea of the leader and leads wisely it to realization.

This work can be presented and completed only by the successor.

Because it is the successor to the leader that impersonates most correctly the idea of the leader and that regards as the cause of his own lifetime adhering to his revolutionary idea and developing it and carrying out it to the end.

Elevator-equipped working-class apartment houses line the Munsu Street along the Taedong River as they were built under the leadership of Mr. Kim Jong Il.

The successor properly also guarantees the leadership of the leader in all spheres of the revolution and construction, formulating resolutely the unitary leadership system of the leader.

This unitary leadership system is worked out only by the successor.

As is generally known, the basic task of the successor is to faithfully guarantee the leadership of the leader in all spheres of the revolution and construction, and his role is to directly assist the revolutionary work of the leader and to lead the party and the people according to his idea and will.

What is important in the role of the successor, secondly, is to succeed the revolutionary cause of the leader generation after generation and to lead it to victory.

The successor, first of all, defends the revolutionary idea of the leader, develops and regards it as the eternal guiding idea.

The revolutionary idea illumines clearly the way ahead of the revolutionary struggle as the only guiding idea which reflects the demand of the age and the people.

The cause of the leader is unthinkable apart from his revolutionary idea. Only when that idea is developed, his revolutionary cause can be completed with success.

Consequently, the idea of the leader as the only guiding idea of the age is defended by his successor by associating his revolutionary idea with his name and preserving the purity of his idea through an uncompromising struggle against the hostile ideological trends of all descriptions. By so doing, the successor gives full play to the idea with new principles and propositions, clarifying the newly arising questions in accordance with the idea.

A major job of the successor is to defend and develop the revolutionary tradition, one of the previous results by the leader.

The revolutionary tradition, which forms the historical roots of the revolution, its eternal foundation, is originally made by the leader as he first carved out the revolution. And the process exactly becomes a course of completing the revolutionary cause of the working class.

The successor to the leader just succeeds and completes brilliantly the revolutionary cause of the leader, through which he consistently defends the revolutionary tradition, thoroughly embodies it in all spheres including politics, economy, military affairs and culture and further enriches it with new successes achieved in the revolution and construction.

The successor to the leader continues to complete this course generation after generation, by strengthening and developing the party into his party eternally, firmly rallying the whole party and the entire people around him and constantly strengthening the political forces.

The party is a political weapon to realize the idea of the leader; it is the general staff of the revolution, the core of the society to instil his idea into the whole society, and the driving force to remould the society in a revolutionary way.

The successor to the leader strengthens and develops the party into his party eternally, by setting the programme to dye the whole party in his idea and wisely leading the struggle for its realization.

The political and ideological unity and cohesion of the whole party and the entire people with the leader as their axis is the source of the invincible might and a decisive guarantee for victory in the struggle to accomplish his revolutionary cause.

The successor organizes the revolutionary ranks with the revolutionary fighters loyal to the leader, strengthens their unity and cohesion to the maximum and guides the uncompromising struggle against all sorts of obstructionist elements. Based on it, he transforms the revolutionary ranks into powerful political forces.

The successor also brings up the new generation as the revolutionary fighter boundlessly loyal to the leader and so achieves his revolutionary cause generation after generation.

As described above, the successor to the leader plays the tremendous role in succeeding and completing his revolutionary cause.

Meeting of Salt Industrial Workers Calls for Doubling Output

A meeting of salt industry frontrankers called on Dec. 1 for doubling salt ouput by the end of 1980s and a pre-schedule fulfilment of the target of salt during the 7-year plan (1978-84).

Revealing a seven-fold increase of salt output from the pre-liberation figure, the meeting claimed that this year's figure reached a record high with a 40-ton rise from that 10 years ago in terms of per-hectare yield.

To achieve the target of doubling the output, the meeting proposed creation of 5,000 hectares of salt fields and urged industrialization and Juche-orientation of salt production.

Building of Socialist Economy and Its Development (21)

VI. National Finance and Banking System

2. Development of National Finance

(Continued from the No. 1, 115 issue of The People's Korea)

In order to develop national finance, the DPRK set about the work of liquidating the evil aftermath of colonial finance under the Japanese government-general and of establishing a democratic national finance system.

Finance in the colonial days was characterized by following features: First, exclusion of Koreans from the compilation, debate and execution of the budget of Korea, second; ruthless exploitation of Koreans through various taxes, for example, a comprehensive indirect tax system, and miscellaneous taxes including forced delivery of rice; third, utilization of budget outlays for the maintenance of the army and police, whose mission was to oppress Koreans and the preparation of an aggression war.

President Kim Il Sung already proclaimed during the period of anti-Japanese national liberation struggle in the 10-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland founded on May 5, 1936 as follows: "...4. To confiscate all enterprises, railways, banks, shipping, farms and irrigation systems owned by pro-Japanese traitors, so as to raise funds for the independence movement and use part of these funds for the relief of the poor; 5. To cancel all loans made to people by Japan and its agents and abolish all taxes and monopoly systems; to improve the living conditions of the masses and promote a smooth development of national industries, agriculture and commerce."

The construction of democratic national finance started with the establishment of the Financial Bureau (one of North Korea's 10 Administrative Bureaux) in October 1945. And in February 1946, the North Korean Provisional People's Committee was founded on the basis of people's democratic dictatorship. Under the committee, the Financial Bureau was newly established.

In February 1947, a year after the founding of the North Korean Provisional People's Committee, the North Korean People's Committee was founded. This was the political power of proletarian dictatorship. For the first time in Korean history the North Korean People's Committee managed the economy in a planned way. This marked the starting-point of transition to socialism. And the state budget was also compiled as a unified comprehensive budget. Simultaneously on February 27, 1947, "the Law for North Korean Taxation Planning" was formulated so as to lay the basis for a democratic taxation system could be founded.

Along with the speedy development of the national economy, in the course of the Two-Year Plan (1949-1950), national bonds were issued in 1950.

During the Korean War, national finance had to ensure investment funds necessary for the colossal war supplies, for wartime economic construction and for social and cultural policies. These funds were covered by accumulation in the socialist management sector in the situation in which the production of consumer goods was low. As of 1951, these funds accounted for 67.8 per cent of the budget revenue.

It was great sums of people's savings, monetary contributions and public lotteries (issued by the Fatherland Defence Committee) that contributed greatly to the funds to guarantee victory in the war. These funds depended on the patriotism of the people who rose unitedly in the anti-US national defence struggle.

On the other hand, in order to prevent monetary and fiscal disruptions under wartime conditions, the DPRK Government took from time to time a series of steps including the strengthening of fiscal management, economy of materials, a strengthened cost-accounting system, partial and total exemption from taxation, control of speculation and reduction of fixed retail prices, in order to ensure victory in the war. A universal system of free medical care was put into practice in October 1952, when the war was at its height.

The most urgent task for post-war national budgets in the DPRK was ensuring massive monetary funds needed for the rehabilitation of the national economy and the improvement of people's livelihood. The Sixth Plenary Meeting of the CC of the WPK, held in August 1953, right after the war, decided on the following policies:

1. To rationalize production and reinforce economy,
2. To expand the production and supply of daily necessaries and increase import,
3. To ensure national funds through the consolidation of goods distribution and through expansion of goods distribution between town and country,
4. To develop savings campaign,
5. To acquire and economize foreign currencies.

The solution of the fund problem during the period of the Three-Year Plan for postwar rehabilitation was attributable to financial assistance from other socialist states (assistance without compensation, reduction or annulment of debts, long-term low-interest loans). Financial assistance from foreign countries including the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union during the Three-Year Plan accounted for 33.7 per cent of the state budget in 1954, 21.7 per cent in 1955 and 16.5 per cent in 1956.

The national budget outlays were characterized by the following features:

Firstly, outlays for the development of the national economy were highly increased so that their portion rose from 42.3 per cent of the total budget outlays in 1949 to 69.5 per cent in 1954, 74.9 per cent in 1955 and 74.4 per cent in 1956.

Secondly, outlays for consumer funds (maintenance cost for kindergartens and nurseries, scientific research spending, training cost of national cadres, compensations for reduced prices, funds for procurement of agricultural produce and so on) were increased, while maintenance costs of state administration organizations and defence spending were steadily decreased.

The Five-Year Plan from 1957 aimed at laying foundations for social industrialization and solution of the basic problems of food, clothing and housing required colossal funds. Furthermore, these funds had to be obtained by depending not on aid from other socialist states but entirely on the national fund accumulations.

The policies decided by the Plenary Meeting of the CC of the WPK, held in December 1956, in order to resolve financial problem, were:

1. Reduction of extra investments and maximum mobilization of reserves for production.
2. Increased accumulation, improved productivity and lowered production costs,
3. Maximum economy of stock funds.

These difficult tasks were to be accomplished through the celebrated Chollima movement born out of revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. (Means a legendary horse which can run one thousand ri a day. One ri is approximately 400 meters.)

As to the Chollima movement, President Kim Il Sung stated as follows: "The Chollima movement has become a great revolutionary movement of the working millions of our country, one which sweeps away all that is antiquated from all spheres of economy and culture, ideology and morality, and which makes constant innovations and accelerates socialist construction at an unprecedented rate; the movement has become our Party's general line in socialist construction."

During the Five-Year Plan, the national finance of the DPRK was developed rapidly. In 1960, the state budget revenues increased 2.0 times. Revenues from socialist state enterprises accounted for 97.9 per cent of the state budget revenues and tax revenues from the people accounted for only 2.1 per cent. Budget outlays for each sector of the national economy increased 1.9 *times in 1960 and social and cultural* spending 3.95 times that in 1956.

In April 1957 it was decided to send educational aid funds and stipends to Korean students residing in Japan, while in April 1959 all tuition fees were abolished in the DPRK (Cabinet decision No. 18) and since then education in all schools has become completely free. This makes clear the popular content of the DPRK's national finance. The total sum of education-aid funds and stipends for Korean students residing in Japan from 1957 to October 1982 on 85 occasions amounted to 33,174,227,033 Japanese yen.

In the course of the First Seven-Year Plan for socialist industrialization, the financial sector was confronted with the task of reinforcing general control of the national economy which, by that time, was under the undivided sway of the socialist relations of production.

In February 1962, the Cabinet took steps to strengthen control through fiscal and financial organs on socialist state enterprises. During the session, such problems as the unplanned nature of bank loans and deficits with some socialist state enterprises were pointed out and the following steps were taken:

1. To strengthen the role of the Treasury Ministry and the financial bureaus of the provincial people's committees,
2. To improve functions of banking, and
3. To execute correctly national budget and strengthen guidance for financial discipline.

According to a decision of the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea held in October 1966, the First Seven-Year Plan was extended for another three years, under the circumstances in which the DPRK was required to construct the national economy and defence in parallel, and the question of principle was posed concerning the establishment of Juche in the financial sector. Establishing Juche in the financial sector was posed in connection with a series of problems, including tight national finance due to a rapid increase in defence spending (annual average defence spending accounted for 30 per cent of the total budget from 1967 to 1971), external influences of the revisionist economic management theories such as "decentralization of power" and "liberalization of economy," and arbitrary setting of commodity prices and wages ignoring the principle of socialist economy.

In this situation President Kim Il Sung advanced a new policy to manage and operate financial affairs on the basis of the Taean work system at a conference of financial personnel held in October 1968.

On this work system President Kim Il Sung stated as follows: "The Taean work system is a fine economic management system suited to the intimate nature of the socialist system, under which factories and enterprises conduct all their management activities under the collective leadership of the Party committees and carry out their economic tasks by giving precedence to political work and rousing the producer masses to activity, under which superiors help inferiors in a responsible manner and the economy is managed and operated in a scientific and rational way."

The conference stressed the following three points:

1. Correct distribution of national income to keep balance between accumulation and consumption,
2. Embodiment of the law of development of socialist economy,
3. Accomplishment of socialist principle of distribution.

Thus, during the First Seven-Year Plan, the state budget revenues registered an annual average increase of 7.3 per cent. (During the Five-Year Plan, from 1957 to 1960, the annual average growth was 17.3 per cent.) This shows that the financial *sector managed massive funds for* industrialization, upholding the principle of Juche.

Simultaneously, during the First Seven-Year Plan, when maximum economy and fund procurement were presented as urgent problems, the agricultural tax in kind was completely abolished (1966), a universal compulsory nine-year technical education was introduced (also 1966) and prices were steadily lowered on more than 10 occasions.

As of 1970, thanks to the free education system, the free medical system and so on, the DPRK workers and peasants received extra benefits; extra benefits for workers were as large as their total wage and those for peasants were half their monetary income. (1970 financial report)

Especially during the Six-Year Plan (1971-1976) period from the end of the Six-Year Plan to the start of the Second Seven-Year Plan in 1978, national finance was rapidly developed.

During the period from 1971 to 1978, the DPRK state budget revenues showed an annual average growth of 13.8 per cent and in 1978, the budget revenues marked a 2.5-fold increase over 1970. This indicates that an annual budget revenue of 1949 was procured in only five days.

While 16.1 per cent of the budget expenditures annually from 1972 to 1978 was earmarked for the defence spending, a series of measures were taken such as the abolition of taxation (1974), a 30 per cent reduction of the prices of manufactured goods (1974), introduction of an eleven-year universal compulsory education system (1972-1975). As of 1978, in the DPRK, 8,600,000 people (5,100,000 students and 3,500,000 children) were receiving free education. According to the 1979 financial report, the total tuition fees provided by the state to one student from primary school to university was about 10,000 won. (1 won is approximately 1.811 dollars.) (To be continued)

CHANGES IN ANNUAL REVENUE COMPOSITION (SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS)

	1946	1949	1954	1957	1960	1973	1974
-Revenue from socialist state enterprises	45.5	75.5	52.9	82.2	97.9	98.1	100.0
-Tax revenue from the people	54.5	24.5	13.4	5.6	2.1	1.9	
-Revenue in foreign aid	--	--	33.7	12.2	--	--	--

source: annual financial reports

GROWTH OF STATE BUDGETS (ACTUAL FIGURES) (unit:10,000 won)

	Annual revenue	Annual expenditure	Growth of annual expenditures
1946	16,380	13,510	100.0
1949	20,901	21,959	130.0
1956	99,254	95,598	610.0
1960	201,930	196,790	1230.0
1966	367,150	357,140	2240.0
1970	623,220	600,269	3800.0
1971	635,735	630,168	
1972	737,489	738,801	
1973	859,931	851,391	
1974	1,001,152	967,219	7070.0
1975	1,158,630	1,136,748	
1976	1,262,583	1,232,550	
1977	1,378,900	1,334,920	
1978	1,565,370	1,474,360	9560.0
1979	1,747,970	1,697,260	10660.0

* After denomination in 1959, 100 won became 1 new won. The figures before 1959 are in terms of new won. (source:ditto)

"Resources Management Bill" Final Trappings of Chon's Totalitarian Rule

The south Korean junta-drafted "Resources Management Law" bill, which is intended to empower Gen. Chon to utilize manpower and material resources arbitrarily, has triggered off stern criticism from all circles of south Korea, including the so-called opposition parties and the press.

They described the law bill as "an undesirable revision" of the national mobilization law dating back to the Japanese colonial rule and the special law on national security measures abolished at the start of the so-called "Fifth Republic". They have unanimously claimed that the bill might totally infringe upon and restrict the basic rights of the people even in violation of the present "Constitution", known as the second "Yusin Constitution."

The opposition parties, taking issue with the bill in a session of the national assembly held in the beginning of November, pressed hard the Chon junta to withdraw it immediately. It is the first time that in a rare defiance of the dictatorship, the south Korean population has been disputing a given bill's real nature since the start of the Gen. Chon's "Fifth Republic."

Due to severe criticism, the ruling Democratic Justice Party revealed on Nov. 30 that it planed not to pass the bill through the incumbent regular national assembly session.

A problematic point of the bill is to force south Korea under a virtual totalitarianism of Gen. Chon in accordance with the strategic needs of the Americans. The enactment of the bill might give rise to speculation that south Korea under Gen. Chon is preparing for war.

Scathing Criticism

The Chon junta on Nov. 5 sent the 29 article-"Resources Management Bill" to the national assembly for approval. Sources of the national security council revealed that the bill is aimed at taking control of most of both human and material resources including military and industrial facilities and newspaper-printing and broadcasting equipment "in time of need."

The bill provides for the mobilization of all men aged between 20 and 50 as well as putting facilities under state management.

It also includes provisions for an intensive survey of effective management of resources, designation of businesses subject to national control, stockpiling materials, and training manpower. Especially, scientists, artists until they are 60 years old, are to be subject to the newly-drafted provisions.

Human and material training shall be conducted for 15 days or less annually in two days – command post exercises and practical exercises.

Obligated to joint in the exercises shall be those possessing facilities for material production, repair, and processing, and heavy industrial gear such as automobiles, ships, and aircraft, and dredging and cargo-unloading equipment.

Communications and electric facilities, and establishments for broadcasting, newspaper printing, and production of movies, and medical facilities, and others designated by the presidential decree shall be included in the category, according to the bill.

In regard to punishment, the bill stipulates one year in jail or less, or a fine of 300,000 won or less, for those who have not complied with orders by officials engaged in training.

Since the bill was submitted to the national assembly, it has been a subject of heated public debate.

Representatives of the opposition camps including No. 1 opposition Democratic Korea Party (DPK) and the Korea National Party (KNP) have demanded the immediate retraction of the bill, arguing that the wording mentioned in the bill, "in time of need," ran counter to the "Constitutional provisions" concerning citizens' basic rights.

Rep. Lim Jong Gi, floor leader of the DKP, insisted that the bill could infringe upon citizens' basic and property rights more severely than the already abolished special law on national security measures. (The Hanguk Ilbo, Nov. 7)

The press has joined an unprecedented chorus of criticism as the Nov. 6 editorial of the mass-circulation daily Dong-A Ilbo said, "We can not understand why the Government has to promote enactment of a new law which is more repressive than the already-abolished special law on national security measures."

Problematic Points

The bill contains several problematic points.

The foremost of them is the ambiguous wording of its stated purpose: "in time of future need." It runs counter to the present "Constitution" and it can trample underfoot citizens' basic and property rights more ruthlessly than the national mobilization law under Japan's colonial rule and the special law on national security measures which was abolished in 1971.

Article 1 of the bill provides, "This law is aimed at making the best of human and material resources for national purposes in case of need in the future." This provision conflicts Article 35 of the present "Constitution" which was promulgated on Oct. 27, 1980 under the pretext of ending "illegality" in the era of the "Yusin Constitution" written by the late strongman Pak Jung Hi. In formulating the second "Yusin Constitution", Gen. Chon emphasized that a new constitution was the product of beliefs, ideas, and principles held in common by the people whose ardent goal was to build a democratic welfare state and a just society.

Article 35 of the present "Constitution" provides "the freedoms and rights of citizens may be restricted by law only when necessary for national security, the maintenance of law and order or for public welfare, and even when such a restriction is imposed, no essential aspect of freedom or rights shall be violated." It is obvious that the bill leaves much space for arbitrary interpretation by the Chon junta.

Even in the already-abolished repressive laws such as the national mobilization law promulgated during Japan's colonial rule and in the special law on national security measures, some restrictions were imposed upon the matter in regard to time of mobilization.

The Japanese national mobilization law in 1938 provides all materials including weapons, ammunition and other military goods are subjected to state management, and citizens' fundamental rights were infringed upon. This law specified the occasions as "a war time."

The special law on national security measures specified the same occasions as "when necessary to meet national defense needs in an emergency."

Last December, the national assembly nullified all but two articles of the special law on national security measures. The sections remaining in effect give the "president" the right to declare state management of resources during emergen-

(Continued on page 5)

Excerpts from "Bill"

Introduced here are excerpts from the drafted "resources Management Law":

CHAPTER 1 (GENERAL PROVISIONS)

Article 1 (Aim): This law is aimed at making the best of human and material resources for national purposes in case of need in the future.

Article 2 (Resources Management): The Government shall execute an effective management of human and natural resources of the State (resources management).

Article 3 (Resources to Be Subjected to Management): Among the resources to be subjected to management shall be the following:

Paragraph 1: All men aged between 20 and 50

Paragraph 2: Those scientists, artists, and specific license holders designated under presidential decrees who are under 60 in age

Paragraph 3: Properties and businesses owned or those invested in by foreigners shall be exempted.

CHAPTER 2 (ORGAN OF RESOURCES MANAGEMENT)

Article 4 (Control Organ)

Paragraph 1: The Premier shall be responsible for the overall resources management planning in the case of need in the future.

Paragraph 2: In order to aid the Premier, the Emergency Planning Committee shall be established.

Paragraph 3: The Chairman of the Emergency Planning Committee shall be selected from among members of the National Security Council.

Paragraph 4: The organization, management and other details of the Emergency Planning Committee shall be set forth in presidential decrees.

Article 5 (Executive Organ): The operations of resources management shall be specified by presidential decrees and the head of a central administrative organ (the competent director) shall conduct the operations in regard to the management of human natural resources subjected to state management.

CHAPTER 3 (PREPARATORY STEPS FOR RESOURCES MANAGEMENT)

Article 7 (Basic Plan): The Premier shall design a basic plan to cope with the future case of need and to operate resources management in accordance with presidential decrees and obtain consent of the President in handing over it to the competent director.

Article 8, Paragraph 2: The competent director shall order the head of the central administrative organ, provincial governors and the heads of public organizations to implement the plan in accordance with pre-detail decrees.

Article 11 (Priority Management of Resources), Paragraph 1: The competent director shall be able to designate those human and natural resources which shall be subject to prior management, whenever deemed necessary.

CHAPTER 4 (TRAINING)

Article 14 (Training Implementation)

Paragraph 1: The Government shall be empowered to order the organs concerned to organize training throughout the country or various areas in accordance with presidential decrees in case of need in the future.
director shall give direct orders to the organs concerns in regard to method and of the training.

Article 16, Paragraph 1: The training shall be classified into actual and documentary training.

Paragraph 2: The training shall last for 15 days or less annually.

Paragraph 3: The above-mentioned training shall not be carried out during presidential and parliamentary elections.

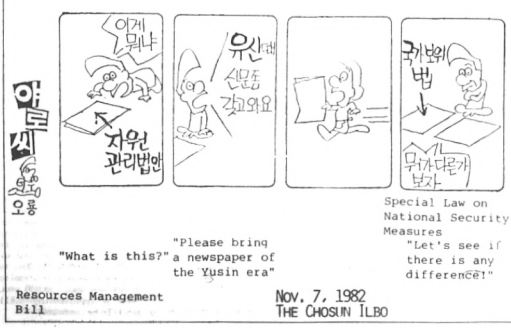
Article 18, Paragraph 1: The Government shall be permitted to conduct simultaneous mock management of the following objects whenever deemed necessary.
1. automobiles, ships, airplanes 2. weapons, ammunition and other military goods 3. goods grain, agricultural chemicals, clothes 4. printing facilities and broadcasting stations 5. electricity and other fuel, medical items 6. other items designated by presidential decrees

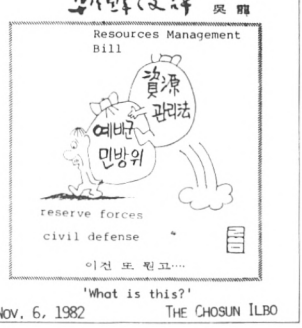
CHAPTER 6 (PENALTY)

Article 28 (Penal Provisions), Paragraph 1: Those who have disobey instructors during training shall be punishable by a maximum one year in prison or a 300,000 won fine

ADDITIONAL RULES

The bill, if approved and signed into law, shall take effect three months after promulgation.





WFDY Vice-President Urges GI Withdrawal from S. Korea

Mr. Jorge E. Prigoshin, Vice-President of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, strongly called for immediate withdrawal of 40,000 U.S. troops from south Korea and hailed anti-U.S. action by the south Korean youth and people.

The 30-year-old Argentine Vice-President made these remarks in a press interview with a staff reporter of The People's Korea at the Nov. 14 second-day sitting of the International Youth Conference to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea. In the interview, Mr. Prigoshin outlined the basic stand of his organization on the Korean question.

Introduced here is part of the questions and answers:

QUESTION: What are the origin and outline of your organization the World Federation of Democratic Youth?

ANSWER: In the autumn of 1945, shortly after the victory over Hitlerite fascism, delegates from 64 countries representing over 30 million youths founded the World Federation of Democratic Youth. Only a few years later the Cold War, initiated by the U.S. and its allies imposed its negative effects on the progressive and democratic youth movement.

With the change in the international climate from the Cold War to the policy of peaceful coexistence the conditions for broader cooperation and the unity of action of all progressive and democratic force in the international youth movement became more favourable.

The WFDY gave every encouragement to the process of détente and cooperation. Based on the ideas of peace and disarmament the WFDY continued to strengthen its influence in the international youth movement and to develop fruitful cooperation with other international and regional youth organizations.

During the 37 years of its struggle, the WFDY has advanced along the path of strengthening the joint actions of the young generation against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, fascism and reaction, for its fundamental aims in the fight for peace, détente, disarmament, national independence, democracy, social progress and youth rights. Since its foundation our organization has given high priority to activities devoted to securing peace and achieving disarmament. The federation regards the arms race as one of the greatest dangers to peace everywhere in the world. It clearly states the reasons for the present dangers to peace, i.e., the stepping up of the arms race by the U.S. imperialists and its allies.

The WFDY plays a fundamental role in strengthening the anti-imperialist solidarity of the young generation. It expresses its support to the peoples and youth the world over, struggling against imperialism, the heritage of colonialism, against neo-colonialism, fascism and reaction and for national independence, democracy and social progress.

Youth organizations from the developing countries make up a particularly large sector of the membership of the WFDY and represent two thirds of the membership. Today the federation, based on anti-imperialist policy, united more than 270 organizations from 5 continents in its ranks. I don't know exactly but we, today, have several million members throughout the world.

Q: What is the structure of the WFDY?

A: The governing body of the WFDY is the Assembly of the member organizations. The executive bodies are the Executive Committee, the Bureau and the Auditing Commission.

The assembly of the member organizations in general meets once every four years. It discusses and decides upon the main policy guidelines for the coming period.

The executive committee implements the tasks of the WFDY as fixed by the assembly. At present the WFDY Executive Committee is composed of 68 member organizations.

The bureau is composed of the President, the vice-Presidents and the general secretary, the deputy General Secretaries, the Treasurer and the Secretaries. At present 30 member organizations are represented at the bureau. The League of the Socialist Working Youth of the DPRK has a post of vice-president.

Q: What is the reaction of the WFDY to the Korean question?

A: As you are well aware, exactly 37 years have passed since the artificial division of Korea and 32 years since the Korean War. But the country's reunification, which is the greatest aspiration of its people, has not yet been achieved. The WFDY realizes that the permanent occupation of south Korea by U.S. imperialists since 1945 and its aggressive policy towards Korea have constituted the principal obstacle to the independent and peaceful reunification of your country as well as representing a constant source of tension in Korea and a threat to peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

To secure a lasting peace in Korea and achieve the peaceful reunification of the country, it is essential to have U.S. troops withdrawn from south Korea and eliminate all foreign interference in its internal affairs.

The 11th WFDY Assembly held in Prague from the 3rd to the 9th of June, this year, demands that the U.S. immediately withdraw all its troops, including nuclear weapons, and accepts without delay the DPRK's proposal to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

The WFDY Executive Committee hails the south Korean youth and people who are waging a determined struggle against the dictatorial "regime," for democracy and national reunification, and demands the south Korean authorities guarantee all democratic freedoms and human rights, release all political prisoners and genuinely accept the constructive proposals of the DPRK for opening the way to the peaceful reunification of the country.

Q: How does the Argentine people think about the Korean question?

A: Our people, from long time ago, has constantly supported the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of their divided country and of urging the U.S. to withdraw its troops from south Korea, on the basis of world-wide anti-U.S. imperialist drive. Let me give one of clear examples. In 1950 when the Korean War broke out, U.S. imperialists imposed very heavy pressure over the Argentine Government to send its troops to the Korean front. However, the Government was not able to send troops to Korea in face of large-scale street demonstrations by youth and students in Buenos Aires and other big cities of Argentine. These demonstrations clearly showed the feeling of solidarity of the Argentine people with the struggle of the Korean people. They also demonstrated growing anti-imperialistic stand of our people.

Mr. Jorge E. Prigoshin

Q: What do you think of the American strategy on the Korean Peninsula?

A: Since the first day of its occupation of south Korea, U.S. imperialism has been striving to accomplish its aggressive goal or grasping the whole of Korea and in the long run, of the whole world, using south Korea as a springboard and turning it into a powder keg and military bridgehead.

At the beginning of this year in particular, the frantic manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism to provoke a new war reached their highest level. A representative example of this is the military game "Team Spirit '82", which lasted 70 days, starting on 13th February this year and serving as a framework for moving huge aggressive forces involving more than 160 thousand troops and ultramodern war machinery. U.S. imperialism once again displayed the sophisticated "F-16" fighter-bombers and the "A-10" tactical offensive aircraft, installed its "strategical aircontrol post" and doubled its naval forces, reinforcing them with various weapons. They are also plotting to reintroduce the neutron bomb and strategical nuclear missiles and intend to supply cruise missiles to the warships of the 7th Fleet.

It is evident that if a new war is provoked in Korea it can easily turn into a nuclear world war, with the consequent innumerable sufferings and disaster for all mankind.

These facts clearly indicate what is the American strategy on the Korean Peninsula.

Q: How do you evaluate the recent struggle of the south Korean youth, students and people for democracy and national reunification?

A: Twenty-two years have passed since the Popular Uprising of April 19 in south Korea, when the accumulated indignation and disgust of the people, youth and students against U.S. imperialists and their puppet regime of Syngman Rhee exploded and swept the regime away. This year, the year of

(Continued from Page 4)

cies. The resources bill now being considered would replace those two articles.

"But legal expert says the new bill gives the government more powers than the two articles it is intended to replace. The existing statute talks about mobilization during emergencies but doesn't mention exercises to prepare for some vague future contingency, as the resources bill does." (The Nov. 12 issue of the Asian Wall Street Journal)

The Chon junta explains that "time of need in the future" refers to an "emergency situation" equivalent to "a wartime condition". However, nobody believes this because the junta has declared martial law under peacetime conditions even if it defines the occasions of mobilization as "a wartime or a comparable time." In a nutshell, "in time of need in the future" is equivalent to "in case of need to maintain dictatorial power in the future."

– The second problematic point of the 29-article bill is establishment of "an emergency planning committee." The bill envisages its establishment on the pretext of making it "aid" the premier. (Paragraph 1 & 2, Article 4, CHAPTER 2). The committee would entitle the Chon junta to survey resources, designate manpower and facilities for intensive management, stockpile materials and conduct training on a nationwide or local basis.

Its chairman would be selected from among members of the national security council and he or she will be appointed by the "president". (Paragraph 3, Article 4, CHAPTER 2). This fact means that Gen. Chon can hold absolute power over the emergency planning committee.

Moreover, the details of controlling and managing of both human and material resources would be put forth in presidential decrees which are provided for an in 21 articles.

Representative Lim Duk Kyu of the Korea National Party claimed on Nov. 8: "21 articles of the 29-article bill should follow presidential decrees. This fact indicates that the government tries to force the people to sacrifice their basic rights to it." Even the already-abolished 22th anniversary of this very important event, the situation in south Korea is marked by growing anti-American sentiments among the south Korean people and by a still greater upswing of patriotic struggle by the south Korean youth and people for democracy. Despite fascist repression and terror, the south Korean youth and students have been launching a powerful struggle against the U.S. and its marionette Chon Du Hwan. In regard to the present moment of growing anti-U.S. movement throughout the world, their struggle is very significant and very meaningful, I think.

At this moment, the international solidarity campaign can mean a considerable aid to the democratic struggle of the youth and people of south Korea. The WFDY Executive Committee calls upon its member and friendly organizations to express their resolute support for their just struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from the southern part of Korea and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, in different ways and on all possible occasions, such as the International Solidarity Month (June 25 – July 27), the Day of Solidarity with the South Korean Youth and People (April 19) and the day of the division of Korea by the U.S. occupation of south Korea (September 8).

(By Cho Sang Ok)

special law on national security measures had articles relating details of such items as press control and commandeering.

During the Choe Gyu Ha cabinet, Chon set up the committee for emergency measures for national security in May, 1980 and developed it into a 7-member legislative council for national security. Then, under its authority, Gen. Chon appointed a committee to screen all politicians and political activists; those considered "conspicuously responsible for political and social corruption and chaos" were to be banned from political activity for eight years. Then altogether 825 people were barred from future political activity, including three Kims, Kim Dae Jung, Kim Yong Sam and Kim Jong Pil. These steps led to the complete takeover by Gen. Chon.

This time, Gen. Chon would establish an "emergency planning committee" and appoint its chairman in defiance of the premier who would assume responsibility for general management of the mobilization.

Background & Aim

The Chon junta, of late, tries to take more suppressive measures against the people through expanded interpretation of south Korea's most repressive national security law.

As clearly seen in the new judicial precedent in the Aramhoe case, the junta expanded its interpretation to brand "an act of two or more persons" for "a subversive group" as "one of an anti-state organization."

To expand the interpretation of the national security law which was enacted in the beginning of 1981 incorporating the notorious anti-communist law, means that the junta is unable to continue to control south Korea unless it depends on more repressive measures.

The provisons of the new national security law are open to free and arbitrary interpretation so that the Chon junta may arrest, detain and convict anyone at will.

This time, the freedom and rights of people may be severely restricted by the wartime legislation law, when the Chon deems it necessary to be enacted. A key point is that the law will transform south Korea under Gen. Chon into a hard totalitarian society. It would also promote the maintenance of one-man rule of Gen. Chon.

The reason why the Chon junta has started taking more suppressive measures than before is a keen perception of a growing domestic crisis.

The democratic dissident movement has been gaining strength amid the growing anti-American sentiments among the population of Gen. Chon and his junta had experienced some dreadful moments including that of a financial scandal which involved his own family, tarnishing his self-proclaimed image as a "reformer."

Although Gen. Chon has taken some cosmetic measures including curfew lifting, politics remains dominated by him and loyal colleagues from army days. The press is still "guided" firmly by the junta and the national assembly has little more than token opposition. Many potential political opponents including Mr. Kim Dae Jung remain banned from public life, or even jailed.

Plans to revise the financial system in the wake of the recent financial scandal have gone astray, largely because many Chon supporters profit from the present system.

(By Cho Sang Ok)

Japanese Authorities Policy Toward Koreans Living in Japan (4)

Conclusion of "S. Korea-Japan Treaty"

"ROK" Nationality Imposed on Koreans

The basic treaty and four agreements – in particular, the "Agreement on the Legal Status and the Treatment of the Nationals of the Republic of Korea Residing in Japan, between Japan and the ROK" – became important weapons to the Japanese Government in carrying out its policy toward the resident Koreans.

In connection with the description of nationality in the aliens' registration certificate, the Japanese Government issued its "unified view" in which it said that the "ROK" signified nationality but that "Korea" was a mere terminology. The Japanese Government reconfirmed that the change from "Korea" to "ROK" in the nationality entry of the registration certificates shall be allowed but not vice versa.

This unified view of the Japanese Government was worse than the official view of the government that "both Korea and the Republic of Korea" are mere terminologies indicating the home of Koreans who came to Japan from the Korean Peninsula, once Japan's territory," a view which had been held by the Japanese Government for more than ten years.

The unified view was an open challenge to the DPRK and resident Koreans, overseas citizens of the DPRK. This was an attempt to create difficult a situation and antagonisms among resident Koreans and split them.

Utilizing the accord on legal status, the Japanese Government began manoeuvres to impose the "application of permanent residence" and "ROK" nationality on Korean residents for five years from 1966. Koreans here were urged to apply for permanent residence and "ROK" nationality particularly when they had to get their aliens' registration certificates renewed, when they were involved in traffic accidents, or when they asked for loans or applied for insurance policies.

DPRK Regarded As "Potential Enemy"

The "Chosa Geppo," a monthly magazine, published by the Cabinet Research Office, carried in its July 1965 issue comments on the "Questions Concerning Korean Residents in Japan," which openly touched upon the assimilation and naturalization of resident Koreans.

It pointed out:

"The fact that different nationals intending to reside permanently in our country, maintaining their national identity, will clearly pose a serious social question as a minority question. For the future stabilized life and happiness of both our nations, an assimilation policy will be stressed. Namely, they are encouraged to be naturalized."

Ikegami Tsutomu, the then councillor of the Ministry of Justice, touched upon a basic line in administrative work for immigration control after the conclusion of the accord on legal status in "Two Hundred Questions Concerning Legal Status." (Kobun-sha publishing company)

He said that the "foreigners don't have anything like a 'right' to live in a foreign country" and the "question of their status should be left to the discretion of the competent authorities."

This revealed the basic posture of the Japanese authorities on the resident Koreans and stems from the policy of Japanizing Koreans as "imperial subjects of Greater Japan," or their assimilation policy.

In February 1965, "studies on general defence on the map in 1963" were disclosed in a Standing Budget Committee meeting of the House of Representatives.

The studies mentioned China and the DPRK as "potential enemy" states and also contained a measure against resident Koreans in a state of emergency.

These facts indicate that the Japanese Government's policy toward resident Koreans related not only to the matter of the legal status of foreigners residing in Japan but closely to the intentions of the Japanese authorities to reinvade south Korea and the Far East policy of the U.S.

Foreigners' School Bill

Since the conclusion of the "south Korea-Japan treaty," the Japanese Government has systematically controlled and restricted the national education of Koreans residing in Japan.

On Dec. 28, 1965, the Japanese authorities made public Education Ministry Circular 210: "On the Implementation of Matters Concerning Education in Accordance with the Agreement between Japan and the ROK on the Legal Status and Treatment of the Nationals of the Republic of Korea Residing in Japan" and "On the Treatment of Educational Institutions Where Only Koreans Are Enrolled."

It represented the basic line of the Japanese Government on the education of resident Koreans.

Through this circular, the Japanese Government tried to assimilate Korean children by encouraging those who gained "permanent residence" to study at Japanese schools and treating them in the "same" way as Japanese children. On the other hand, it regarded Korean schools where children were educated in a national spirit, as undesirable and decided that such schools should not be legally recognized as "school cooperations."

Thus, it took a hostile attitude to the democratic national education of resident Koreans.

According to the suppressive policy against the democratic national education of resident Koreans, a policy outline on foreigners' school systems, was issued in 1966, and in 1967 "partial amendments were made to the School Education Law," in such a way that the Ministry of Education could interfere in the contents of the national education of resident Koreans.

In 1968, the Government submitted a "Foreigners' School Bill" to the Diet.

The Japanese Government slandered the national education of Koreans as "anti-Japanese education," and "education prejudicial to the national interests of Japan." Then consistent efforts were made to arouse public opinion for the "Foreigners' School Bill."

The Japanese Government strongly opposed recognition of Choson University as a formal education institution.

Choson University was founded in April 1956 as the highest institution of national education and filed an application with the Tokyo Metropolitan Governor for recognition as a formal educational institution. For a long time, its application was withheld under Government pressure.

The resident Koreans, while opposing the "Foreigners' School Bill," unfolded vigorous campaigns to win recognition of Choson University as a formal educational institution.

Thanks to support from broad sections of Japanese people, the "Foreigners' School Bill" was frustrated and Choson University was recognized as an educational institution by Minobe Ryokichi, the then Governor of Tokyo.

Control of Social Activities

In 1969, a bill for "partial amendments to the Immigration Control Ordinance" was submitted to the Diet by the government.

A main point of this bill was to newly employ a system of regulations to be observed by resident Koreans, regulations intended to tighten controls on them. In case a Korean failed to observe any of these regulations, he or she was to be deported. The bill failed to win Diet approval.

Nevertheless, an "Immigration and Emigration Control Bill" was submitted to the Diet again in 1971. In 1972, the same bill was submitted for the third time, which was killed again. The next year, the "Immigration and Emigration Bill" was submitted for the fourth time. All these attempts of the government to control the social activities of resident Koreans were repeatedly frustrated.

The bill called for prohibition of political activities by resident Koreans, control of their activities in residential period, the administrative right of investigating Koreans, etc. Because of these inordinate regulating measures, it was natural that the bill should have been killed.

Interruption of Repatriation Work

Since the conclusion of the "south Korea-Japan treaty," the Japanese Government in collusion with the south Korean authorities, openly manoeuvred to interrupt the repatriation work of Koreans to their homeland and isolate resident Koreans. Then it tried to place resident Koreans under the control of Mindan ("ROK" Residents Union in Japan).

The repatriation work of resident Koreans was the first target of attack by the Japanese Government.

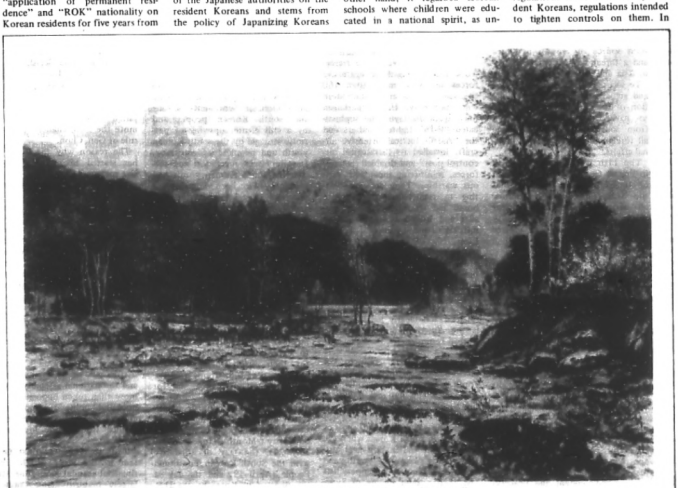
The repatriation work was praised as an "exodus of Koreans from capitalism to socialism" and for 8 years since its start, the work had continued successfully. However, in April 1967 the Japanese Government unilaterally decided to cancel the repatriation agreement and closed applications for repatriation on Aug. 12. On Nov. 22, it refused the entry of the repatriation ship on its 155th voyage into Niigata Port. In this way, the repatriation work was suspended for one year and a half until May 1971, when the repatriation work was resumed.

On the other hand, the Japanese Government unjustifiably turned down the reentry permit applications of a "group of resident Koreans wishing to attend ceremonies to celebrate the 20th birthday of the DPRK." The case was brought to court. The Tokyo District Court and the Tokyo High Court ruled that the Japanese Government's refusal to issue reentry permits was illegal. The Japanese Government appealed to the Supreme Court, which did not make any legal decision on the ground that the celebrations for the 20th birthday of the DPRK were over. This lawsuit marked an important stage in the struggle to realize free travel of resident Koreans to their homeland.

On Feb. 13, 1967, the Japanese authorities carried out a compulsory investigation of the head office of the Dowa Credit Association (presently called the Tokyo Korean Credit Association) and its Ueno branch on the excuse of suspicion of tax evasion. This case was a suppressive act against the resident Korean businessmen and financial agencies of Korean nationals in Japan. In protest against the compulsory investigation on the excuse of suspicion of tax evasion, the Tokyo Korean Credit Association brought the matter to court. The case is still pending in court.

In addition, an unprecedented incident occurred on Oct. 30, 1967. Members of a unit of the Japanese Ground Self-Defence Force stationed in Kodaira City carried out rifle-shooting drill, aiming at Choson University (which is located in Kodaira City).

(To be continued)



Korean Paintings "At Brink of Hwangchoryong"

My Son Becomes Violinist

—Story of Korean National in Japan—

Introduced here is a story of Mr. Ra Man Sik, a resident Korean, who visited his homeland in September this year. He met his second son who returned to the homeland 22 years ago.

Mr. La Man Sik, a 71-year-old Korean national in Tokyo, was among the 160 resident compatriots who were comprised in the 42nd homeland-visiting group.

He visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from Aug. 30 to Sep. 13 aboard the DPRK passenger ship "Samjiyon-ho."

Arriving in the homeland on Sep. 1, he was energetic and active in touring the homeland.

Winding up a Pyongyang inspection, the bus with members of the 42nd homeland — visiting group aboard was running the Pyongyang-Wonsan express high-way on Sep. 6 Mr. Ra was silent in the bus. He was fixing his eyes on the scenary outside the windows.

When the bus arrived at the Songdowon Recreation Center in Wonsan, a middle-aged man rushed to the bus.

When Mr. Ra got off the bus, the middle-aged man shouted "Aboji (father)" and hugged him firmly. He was shedding tears.

This was their reunion after a long separation of 22 years.

The middle-aged man was Mr. Ra's second son Hyon Il, 38 years old, who was repatriated to the homeland at the age of 16.

On that day Mr. Ra and his son sat up all night and talked.

Ra Hyon Il returned to the homeland in 1960, wishing to be a musician.

He entered a music and art high school free of charge. He is now a concertmaster of the South Hamgyong Provincial Art Group.

Hyon Il has two sons, who are 9 and 7 years old. His wife is a teacher of an elementary school in Hamhung.

Hyon Il was more interested in music than other children in his childhood. He had genius for music.

Hyon Il began to learn violin when he was 5 or 6 years old. Since then he had been eager to be a violinist.

He was worried about his future when he was 16. He wanted to be a violinist. However, prejudice against Koreans remained strong in Japan. There was strong national discrimination against Koreans. It was practically impossible for him to be a violinist in this alien country.

However, he was unable to give up his hope.

Mr. Ra, keen on his children's education advised Hyon Il to be repatriated. Mr. Ra said to his son that the homeland would be certainly reunified and told him first to return to the homeland. Hyon Il was told to be a good violinist of Korea and to contribute to the homeland's prosperity. Hyon Il decided to return to the homeland, where his dream could be realized.

Though Mr. Ra was uneasily about sending his son alone at the age of 16, Hyon Il returned to his homeland, full of hope.

For 22 years since his son's repatriation, he had never forgot the moment when his son got on board, waving tapes in many colors.

At the age of 60, he began to suffer from stomach ulcers, a heart disease and cholelithiasis. Due to his illness, he had never been to the homeland, though he was dying to see his son and homeland.

He was encouraged by his visit to the homeland, where he met his son after a long-year separation.

Ra Man Sik thought back of his homeland visiting and said, "I am from the southern part of Korea, but north and south of Korea are my homeland. I set foot on the homeland soil after 53 years' lapse. It was impressive. I was filled with emotion. In particular, I was able to meet my son after a long separation. How can I express my feeling? I was surprised at the development of the homeland and I was able to have confidence in it. I wish I would be able to visit the homeland again three years later, if I were well. I suppose I'll be able to see the prosperity of the homeland."

Mr. Ra Man Sik was born in Pohang, North Kyongsang Province in 1911, the next year after Korea was annexed by Japan. His parents engaged in small business work and farming. He had two elder brothers, two younger brothers and two elder sisters.

He was graduated from Taegu High School, North Kyongsang Province. When he was 18 years old, he came to Japan, following his elder brother.

In Japan he took various jobs and engaged in the activities for the Korean nationals in Japan. In his mid-20s he got married and had five children. During the war, one of his children died. When Tokyo came under U.S. air-raids at the end of World War II, he evacuated his eldest son from Tokyo to south Korea. His wife, other children and he fled from Tokyo and took shelter in Niigata.

Since then, he has never met his eldest son in south Korea. Due to his critical stance toward the south Korean junta, he has never been to south Korean after he came to Japan.

Mr. Ra Man Sik is a typical resident Korean, whose children are separated in north and south Korea and in Japan. Therefore, earlier realization of reunification of Korea is the supreme desire for him, who has personally experienced the tragedy of Korea under Japan's colonial rule and the division of the homeland, by which he has been obliged to be separated from his family.

Ra Man Sik, a Korean resident in Tokyo was reunited with his son after 22-year-long separation on Sep. 6 this year (The Songdowon Recreation Center, Wonsan, DPRK)

Mr. Ra stressed, "The homeland should be reunited as early as possible. Reintegration of north and south Korea is my dream. I live for its sake. I am always dreaming my happy reunion with my separated children."

He said that though he was old, he would contribute to the work of reunifying the homeland here for the sake of a reunion of his sons in the north and south of Korea.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

FOREIGN DELS.

(October)

*** A delegation of the Organizations for the Well-being of Children of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia headed by Member of its Presidency Herma Kraus-Delpin**

*** A delegation of the Nakano Ward, Tokyo, Assemblymen's League for the Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship headed by Aoyama Yoshimichi, head man of the Ward**

*** Joao Quintino Teixeira, Director of the Editorial Department of the Guinea-Bissau paper "No Pintcha"**

*** A goodwill delegation of the Communist Party of China headed by Dai Suli, Member of the CPC Central Committee, Secretary of the Henan Provincial Party Committee and Governor of the Province**

*** A scholars delegation of Dares-Salaam University of Tanzania headed by Ibhao Ibrahim, Vice-Director of its Development Research Centre**

*** A delegation of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin headed by Adamou Amjat, Member of the External Relations Commission of the Central Committee of the Party and Director of Document and Press of the Cabinet of President of the People's Republic of Benin**

*** A delegation of the Chinese Academy of Sciences headed by its Vice-President Ye Duzheng**

(November)

*** A delegation of the Bangladesh Self-Reliance Research Academy headed by Prof. and Dr. Wazed Alikhan, Chairman of its Group of Kartila College**

*** A government military delegation of the Republic of Zimbabwe headed by S.T. Sekeramayi, Minister of State for Defence in the Prime Minister's Office**

*** Szinetar Miklos, Vice-Chairman of the Hungarian T.V.**

*** A delegation of the Soviet Moviemen headed by V.E. Gorbachev, Director of the Yalta Film Studio of the Soviet Union**

*** A delegation of the East Asia Trade Study Society of Japan headed by Yamauchi Shizuo, vice-Chairman of the Central Fishing Boat Insurance Society of Japan**

*** A delegation of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society headed by V.V. Beletski, vice-Chairman of its Central Committee and Deputy Minister of Maritime Fleet of the USSR**

*** A delegation of the "France-Korea Contact and Study Group for Economic and Cultural Problems" organized in the French Senate headed by Louis Perrein, Socialist Senator and Chairman of the Group**

*** A government industrial delegation of the Kingdom of Nepal headed by Balaram Gharti Magar, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Local Supplies**

*** A delegation of the Physical Culture Federation of Yugoslavia headed by Petar Bucu, President of its Presidency**

*** A government and military delegation of the Republic of Uganda headed by Brigadier David Oyite-Ojok, Chief of Staff of the Uganda National Liberation Army**

*** A delegation of Parliamentarians of the Dominican Republic headed by Miguel Angel Reynoso Sicard, Member of the Chamber of Deputies of the Dominican Republic and President of its Commission of Industry and Commerce**

*** A delegation of the Kansai Bloc Joint Action Council of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo) headed by Yachiguchi Koji, General Secretary of the Kyoto District Council of Sohyo**

*** A delegation of Kyoto Prefectural Solidarity Committee for Supporting Korean Reunification headed by Suemoto Tetsuo, Vice-Chairman of the Kyoto Prefectural Headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party**

*** A delegation of the Scientific and Technical Union of Bulgaria headed by Ivan Nikolov Popov, Chairman of its Central Committee**

*** A delegation of the Ministry of Forestry, Pulp, Paper-Making and Timberer Processing Industry of Soviet Union headed by its Vice-Minister G.L. Medvedev**

*** A delegation of the Soviet Ministry of Fisheries headed by its Vice-Minister A.N. Gulichenko**

*** A delegation of the General Union of Syrian Peasants headed by Mohammad Abdulla Ali, Member of its Executive Committee**

*** A soccer selection of the Hungarian People's Army**

*** A delegation of the Socialist Youth Union of Austria headed by its Vice-President Peter Eitzenberger**

*** A delegation of the National Democratic Party of Egypt headed by Ibrahim Shalaby, Member of the Secretariat of the Party and Vice-President of the Consultative Council of the Arab Republic of Egypt**

*** A public health delegation headed by Vice-Minister of Public Health and Social Welfare Konaszyc Antoni**

*** A Soviet museum delegation headed by O.S. Krivosheins, curator of the Lenin Central Museum of the Soviet Union**

*** A delegation of the Soviet Cinematographic Union headed by A.G. Aliev, Secretary of the Azerbaijan Cinematographic Union of the Soviet Union**

*** A delegation for the study of the Juche idea of Panama headed by Pedro Zevallos Mojica, President of the Veraguas Provincial Committee of the Democratic Revolutionary Party of Panama**

*** A Chinese delegation headed by Zhang Wenli to attend the 22nd meeting of the Korea-China Border River Navigation Cooperation Committee (KCNA)**

OLD TALE

Three-Year Pass

Once upon a time, there was a mountain pass called Three-Year Pass. From Three-Year Pass people could command a beautiful scenary of mountains and fields below. But whoever crossed this pass, was very much afraid of slipping his feet. Because it was said that once he was off his feet, while crossing this pass, he could live but three years after that. So they called this pass Three-Year Pass and they walked so carefully that they were unable to enjoy the scenary below.

One spring evening, Ok Pun's grandmother went to the market and had to cross Three-Year Pass on her way home.

She hurried home.

(Ok Pun must be waiting for me. . . .)

Thinking of her granddaughter, she walked on, but alas! She fell.

"Dear me! What can I do? I'll die in three years."

Arriving at home hurry-scurry, Ok Pun's grandmother heaved a deep sigh.

After that day, she was ill. Ok Pun was very anxious.

Then her friend Sam Dol came and heard that Ok Pun's grandmother had fallen on the fearful ridge.

"Don't worry, Ok Pun," he smiled.

Seeing his smiling face, Ok Pun got angry. But before she could say a word, Sam Dol burst into laughter.

"Then, your Gran'ma has only to fell once more."

"Uh! Do you want to kill her?"

"No, not at all. Listen to me."

. . . . .

Later, sitting beside her grandmother lying in bed, Ok Pun said.

"Grandmother, don't be so depressed. Now, get up and go and fall again on Three-Year Pass, please."

Ok Pun's grandmother, who loved her granddaughter so much, was too frightened to utter a word at first. And then she got angry.

"Oh dear! I cannot understand what you mean. How can you be so unkind to me?"

"Well, please listen to me. Now, you fell once on the mountain pass, so you think you will live only three years from now. But, if you fall twice, you'll live another three years, or a total of six years. Three times, you'll live nine years. Four times, twelve, and so on . . . Do you understand, grandmother?"

Yes, Sam Dol's idea was wonderful!

Ok Pun and Sam Dol took grandmother to the mountain pass. Ok Pun's grandmother threw herself on the mountain pass over and over again. And she got healthy enough.

Then, all the old men and women went to Three-Year Pass and fell. Three-Year Pass, once a dreadful place for people, then became well-known as the mountain pass of longevity. And the villagers below this mountain lived longer.

What a happy story, isn't this?

S. Korean Cartoons

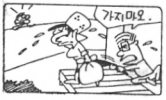
"WHAT HAVE THEY BEEN DOING THERE, OF LATE?"
(Chosun Ilbo, Nov. 24)

"UNDER CONSIDERATION"
(Chungchong Ilbo, Nov. 12)

"Next year, wages will rise by 6 percent."

Taejon Ilbo, Nov. 12

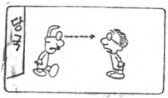
"Real wages are decreasing year after year."



"Please, don't go away."

"Correct economic policies."

Kwangju Ilbo, Nov. 2



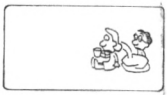
Authorities

"I have something to ask you."

"Please give me what knowledge you have on the economy."

Kwangju Ilbo, Nov. 17

"They say, 50% of underground water is not suitable for drinking."



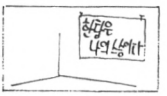
"So, I'll have water by half."

A house of a boxer

Kangwon Ilbo, Nov. 17

"Poverty is my teacher."

A house of a rich lady



"Lamentation is my teacher."

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